

NIL FALSI AUDIAM, NIL VERI NON
 "AUDIAM DICERE". (*Cicero*)

Congress on the Capital.

The Deputies met again yesterday, 30 being present. The great question of the day was resumed, the bar being crowded with an anxious public, who applauded the capitalists, and hissed Dr. Montesdeoca until he was obliged to claim protection from the policeman.

Dr. P. Obligado. This debate has taken rather a diverging course, the real question being whether it is better to federalize the provinces, or keep the National authorities in Buenos Ayres, and leave the Legislatures in the Provinces. We all agree that the National Executive cannot leave this city for the present, but we are not unanimous on the present bill. I am inclined to think that the Minister found himself obliged to speak rather lightly of the Constitution which offers an inseparable difficulty, and which we are therefore asked to accept. I am not sure that in this province, for the most even in the crudest of theories, should alter her recent victories, renounce her existence. I think the measure passed, it will cause the people to feel that the National Press, and private circles, seem opposed to it. As a personal friend of General Mitre, I should regret to see him lose the people's affections—and as a friend of the people, I should regret to see a division in our Camp.

Dr. Aguirre said: I will vote against both the original bill and its amendment by the opposition. I believe immediately that the only way to achieve either by federalization or co-existence of authorities. The former is but a revival of the Colonial regime. I wish to have Buenos Aires capital, not only of the Argentine Republic, but of the Argentine Republic of Italy, by traditional glories. Thus this city should be capitalized with a limited area in the spirit of the Constitution. Co-existence signifies against an independent city, which signifies that there shall be no authority, but the National within the territory of the capital. Our glorious fathers of independence never so despised national unity as to allow of a free Mexico, but Buenos Aires was forced to succumb to a barbarous Government which oppressed too Argentine provinces. Believing that both the original bill and its amendment are in the line of the objections, I present the following project.

Art. 1st. The city of Buenos Aires is hereby declared permanent capital.

2nd. The territory marked on
by the law of 1826 is federative.
Sr. Oroño seconded this pro-
ject.

Mr. H. Moreno (D-Sp) supported it, in case the present bill should be thrown out.

Mr. Canido.—It is a happy day that we voted, in the Chamber, for the Chamber of Deputies, to call the Congress in this City, but we see how difficult it is to solve the first stage the question at issue. In this all-important matter, we have cited the venerable name of Rivadavia so dear to all Argentine men. We have not thought this reasonable time to fix the permanent capital (hear! from Madrid) perhaps because of the fact that it is not compatible with a Federal system. I have listened to the great latitude of speech in the Chamber, and feel ashamed to want of respect towards the Senate, who have already passed

the Bill. And among the committee of the other Chamber I see one name whose integrity cannot be questioned: he holds up the federalization as the only possible solution of the difficulty. This will give Government all the elements of power necessary to rule the Republic. There are some who oppose the measure, as if it were an imposition on public opinion, but I know no want man programme they offer; they have no other, they have no reason to maintain it. Then, the only danger is that through new dissatisfaction throughout the provinces I confide in the illastrous Government which now holds the destinies of all. I therefore vote against the amendment.

Dr. Bolognari—While we are not debating here, the fallen pay is slowly recovering, and our disaffected men often turn themselves to raising money for the home of refuge. The National Government has been able to pay the wages of the men of Buenos Aires for a good many months, but the fine applied to the province has been little, and the influence over the gauchos of the interior. If the Provincial Legislature rejects this bill, it will not mean only bad feeling between men since they have clearly a right to have their own money, but it will mean in the allocation of the money involves the destruction of the local autonomy. For some time, temporary arrangements have been made with the gauchos and the men of Buenos Aires, even a compromise of the local law for a few months to the whole Republic.

Dr. Montes-león.—This project, under the guise of temporary, has a permanent effect, since next year we may be called on to elect the metropolis, and there being then no Provincial Legislature, the rights of Buenos Aires shall be without defence or guarantee.

Dr. Bedoya, replied—When the capital is to be permanently chosen we may convocate the Chambers of Buenos Aires *ad hoc*.
After retiring for half an hour the session was continued.

Dr. Montemayor said—The Government demands the surrender of our provincial independence, on the pretext of consolidating the National power. There are not content with our arms and revenues. They want to control the Honors, Ayres, High Commands, *caudillos*, and I think we have still a healthy public opinion that will check any usurping power, whenever it is raised shall be broken.

"The Dictator intends to have a monopoly of the printing of our money, but he has not any machinery for this, and he is not going to buy it."

Dr. Montemayor's appearance before the audience has been described as a masterpiece of oratory. He has been called a "Gibson" of the South American continent, and his manner of speaking is said to have been a model of simplicity and directness.

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The Foreign Feeling

The important manifesto, published in last impression, by the Merchants of Buenos Aires, leaves room for some striking inferences which cannot escape the most obtuse or wrong-headed partisans of the opposition. Never before did we remember any political question in which the whole foreign body took so decided a stand. Never, in truth, has any subject attracted such vital interest to ourselves, European brethren, and united the actions of English, Irish, French, Americans, Germans, Italians and Spanish folk.

The document is a well-thought-out, carefully worded statement supporting the great anti-imperialistic tradition of American republicanism, which also characterized the American's splendid creation on the Capitol. It is, in short, a powerful protest against the domination of the Federal Government by big business interests, and it shows that our principle of non-intervention in Latin America certainly extends when it is applied not only to countries, but to our own people. Our position in Buenos Aires is like that of the American people in London, who has certainly no right to interfere in any domestic part of the power and destiny. But when in a fit of *delirium tremens*, the government to set the free market free, also creates such a situation, it is not only the government but the future of the people who are to suffer the effects of its own error.

The signatures, exceeding 15,000, in number, comprise all the principal commercial firms of the country and give an immense preponderance of foreigners. It is to be found how large a proportion of the wealth of the Republic is in the hands of a body steadily represented in the Council of the State. It would be unjust to classify as purporting the prohibition of imports, but it is at least true that we have larger interests at stake, and consequently have a purely an interest in the monetary and material efficacy of the country.

The manifesto only mentioned the bill for studying the value of the pound, but the Government paper, by the introduction of \$100 million dollars in Government Bonds which would be converted into specie on the London market, has shown a clear intention to devalue our currency. The intention of the bill can only be interpreted as the effect of a resolution to negative every measure of Government, in mitigation of the capital project. The bonds are intimately connected with the money problem to meet the needs of the Government, and the bill is a direct attack on the Government's financial policy.

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Constitutionally speaking, when either the fundamental basis or actual form of the government, becomes ill-adapted, or insufficient for the wants and wishes of the people, any member of the legislature has an inherent right to bring such measures before the house, he may deem fit to meet the exigencies of the case.

Seelye in the extreme is this capital question: scarcely a man in town but is tired of the subject; we try to eschew the matter altogether, but when we witness the in which the opposition have resorted to — when we hear resolutions made, for which no authority can be brought forward, we must be persuaded to call public attention to a few important facts.

Some of the opposition refuse to hear anything of English or French law on the subject, exclaiming, "Don't talk to us of a sovereign!" It is therefore no use to quote Blackstone for these Democratic legislators: they must have republican laws.

Massachusetts law, however, they must swallow. We therefore quote Art. 7 of the State Constitution.

A-7. That "inspiration is intended either for the common good, for the ordering of life, for property, and for the good of the people, and not for the public, common or private interest of any one man, family, or any one class of men. Therefore, the people alone have an uncontrollable, inalienable and inalienable right to a written Constitution, and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when their protection, safety and happiness require it."

Art. 12: The Constitution being instructed for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or enrichment of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, whenever the rights thereof are perverted, or public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means are ineffectual, the people may

We should like to hear what answer the opposition will give to this.

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He fled from the camp before dawn, to a place, that morning and debating about the best action is all a lunacy. It results that, last week, a man came to his house, armed with assault and a carbine, and said to take the possession of the house and sheep. He, however, showed a little pluck, on occasion, and frightened the man, and made him run away, taking the man's carbine and sheep. He thought that, if he should get him, they should consider a legal money, and

reduce their authority. A few days after this occurrence, about 20 men and the judge returned to the charge, and, coolly surrounding Mr Ward, presented a revolver to his breast, saying, "If we do not hear from you in 10 days, we will shoot a dead man." Mr Ward, however, kept firm, and was just about arguing the point, when a cowardly ruffian, from behind, struck the poor man on the back of the head, and he fell down like the grass. They then took him prisoner, drove his sheep off—Gul koores where—and kept him in prison for ten days. The prisoners were then taken to the prisoners get raw (razz); in town, however, they get beef. What remnants of the case may be, we cannot say, but one thing is certain, that the poor man was killed. He had been treated, and was treated the strictest manner, in this matter. With a sigh, we once more turned to his Consul, as the proper place to state his grievances. Probably, however, if we were to ask Mr Valentin to take any steps, it is only by going to the Governor himself, it would be the quickest and best way of getting redress.

Some years ago, a young man, married to a girl from the same village, stepped into the far-famed Argentine republic, a land of infinite opportunity. Being of no trade or profession, he travelled about merely as a migratory peon from nothing else. When last heard of, he was in the celebrated province of San Juan. Whether he perished there or not, in this civil war, is the question. Some say he is dead, while others think he may have left San Juan and elsewhere, to get into the greasy wool business.

He is the sole heir to a large fortune. His identity must be proved within twelve months, otherwise the bulk of the property goes to some charitable institution in Valparaiso.

Any person who can give reliable information concerning the individual in question, will please call on us, as we take a lively interest in the matter.

Dr. O'Neill in Catamarca

Latest accounts from the interior state that the contrast with S. Korea is not yet over. Our readers are perhaps not aware that there are a number of groups in the interior who do not like the fighting and the other holds their view of Governor. It is not clear how the upshot will be, but the Governors of Sulu and Zamboanga are expected to be forced their mediations. The K. N. is one of very properly repressed in meddling in the question, as the O.M.I. seems to have been able to do so. It is not likely that the music played in the island have much weight in a matter which is referred to the *effecta ratio regum*. It is so regrettable that the K. N. has not been able to put positively reasonable claims to the Government. It is probable that the Government abandoned his party in the end, and it is likely to be so.

We could not be surprised if Dr. O'Mell treated his visitors, as Job did his friends, and if they returned a wiser than they went, the fault is their own. Dr. Costello justly observed in his speech that no neighboring province had a right to interfere, and we think it rather want of decorum for these upland Governors to take upon them more than did the Sudanese Executive. It is urged that the Sud is roaming about, awaiting the opportunity to proclaim a family feud in the more remote provinces, and that therefore the interests of peace are but

